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## Circulation During December.

W. B. Carr, Business Manager of The St. Louis Republic, being duly sworn, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of the Daily and Sunday Republic printed during the month of December, 1903, all in regular editions, was as per schedule below:

Date.	Copies.	Date.	Copies.
1	102,170	17	103,000
2	102,250	18	101,750
3	102,090	19	103,420
4	102,540	20 (Sunday)	114,880
5	103,140	21	102,090
6 (Sunday)	106,640	22	102,540
7	102,640	23	102,120
8	103,140	24	101,580
9	102,650	25	104,170
10	106,150	26	103,580
11	102,420	27 (Sunday)	114,380
12	104,580	28	102,540
13 (Sunday)	116,600	29	101,980
14	102,140	30	103,130
15	102,450	31	109,270
16	102,640		
Total for the month.....	3,240,790		
Less all copies spoiled in printing, left over or filed.....	78,971		
Net number distributed.....	3,161,819		
Average daily distribution.....	101,997		

And said W. B. Carr further says that the number of copies returned and reported unsold during the month of December was 213 per cent.

W. B. CARR.  
 Sworn to and subscribed before me this first day of January.

J. F. FARISH,  
 Notary Public, City of St. Louis, Mo.  
 My term expires April 25, 1905.

## WORLD'S 1904 FAIR

## UP TO PEVELEY SADDERS.

Universal regret attends the fact that several important matters were wholly neglected by the American Association for the Advancement of Science during its meeting in St. Louis. The public cannot but feel that the association erred in adjourning and departing hence without adopting or sanctioning several scientific reports upon recent local incidents of phenomenal character which add no little to the sum of knowledge concerning the voice and the ear.

Science, as we have before intimated, is built up empirically. Take away human experience and you leave science empty and worthless. Science should be ever on the lookout for new facts and the American Association while in this vicinity should have enlarged the scope of its deliberations to permit consideration of the cases of the Illinois farmer who lost his voice and, later, through the diabolical machinations of a woodpecker, his legs; the Arkansas gentleman whose vocal powers were marvelously restored through heroic methods involving the activities of a Boone County mule; and one Jones, of Missouri, whose hearing and voice were brought back to him through the odd circumstance of choking on a grain of horse corn which, in consideration of two bits, he had attempted to swallow for the edification of some friends.

Surely these matters were not beneath the notice of the august association; the very humblest, the very simplest truths are oftentimes of greatest dignity and enlightenment.

However the association ignored it, the discussion of these matters will go on among the people. From patrons of The Republic come numerous inquiries and comments upon the cases mentioned; among which the following is peculiarly pertinent:

Editor Republic:  
 Have closely followed the correspondence in your paper concerning the Illinois hog-man, the Arkansas mule-man and the Missouri Jones, whose experience was related by Mr. Peveley Sadders. In Mr. Sadders' narrative I find what to me appears a discrepancy. He avers that the only cause of Jones' dumbness was the fact that he couldn't hear others speak, and that after his hearing was restored he soon learned to repeat words. If it is true that Jones couldn't hear human voices, how then was he able to hear and to imitate the whinnying of horses? It may be that Jones possessed what might be termed the "discriminating ear," but this seems to me highly improbable. Isn't it more likely that Jones was a mere faker or malingerer, and that he pretended to afflictions in order to make money out of the idle and curious persons who frequented the ivory barn? Please show me.

I must confess that when I read the narrative I was of the opinion that Mr. Sadders had willfully prevaricated for the purposes of a joke or that he had lost his universal unity of appreciation. Very respectfully,  
 J. N. FOOTE.

It must be acknowledged that Mr. Foote's keen quest for fact, his literalness and insistence upon detailed explanation manifest the true scientific spirit, and accord perfectly with the tenor of our discussion. His inquiries fairly put the matter up to Mr. Peveley Sadders, who will, it is hoped, reply promptly and with like straightforwardness.

## THE FRIEND OF THE FAMILY.

On New Year's Day a Biddle street lady lost nine rings and a diamond sunburst, and the St. Louis police have set up the theory that the jewels were taken by some friend of the family. It is a shocking theory, a rude jar to our traditions.

The friend of the family is an old and universal institution. He dates back as far as the family itself and is supposed always to have been an honorable man. A good many things have been laid at his door, it is true, but never anything so gross as the theft of nine rings and a sunburst. The theory of the police is so really unimpeachable, so brutally unromantic!

Even the devilish designing of Iago could contrive no worse slander than the taking of a handkerchief against the friend. Buckingham was charged

only with taking the Queen's necklace, and even then he could scarce be rated as a friend of the family in the sense that he was a friend of the King. Friends of the family have sometimes been found with single rings, but never with caskets full of rings and sunbursts.

Old fellows like Diogenes and Bion and Terence used to insist that the property of friends was in common and that one was entitled to have what he might take from another, but this notion is out of date; nor can it be supposed that the St. Louis police had this notion in mind or indulged any charitable presumption as to the innocence of the motives of this friend of the family. No exalted Platonism entered into the police theory. It is wholly modern, matter-of-fact, cold and cruel. Shades of friends of the family of the dear, dead past, rise up and protest!

## THE STRENGTH OF BOSSISM.

Bossism is logical and not difficult to understand. Leadership will always be potent in a large city. The power of the traditional or typical political boss is always in large part legitimate. It is founded upon the systematic endeavors of years to acquire the personal favor of a large following of voters. This is not done by great public deeds, nor is it founded upon any remarkable intellectual qualifications. It is simply a matter of benefits conferred, which may run all the way from free beer to acts of charity and friendliness, performed not once but a hundred times, for the sick or poverty-stricken. It is merely the ability to comprehend and to meet on a plane of equality and sympathy the under strata of humanity in the more populous wards and precincts where both worldly possessions and mentality are below what educated persons deem to be the average. It is the personal enlistment of the self-interest of others which—why not confess it?—is the determining motive among that vast majority which utterly fails to feel the power of an abstraction.

Upon that platform the successful bosses stand. They get perquisites in direct ratio to their ability to deliver the goods; that is the votes. The whole is built into a compact structure from the leader or chief down, and its head has a direct relation and is no stranger to the bottom or to the people.

What is the life blood of the whole organism? Money, of course. In many cities neither the chief nor his lieutenants hold any office or conduct any business. Often the lieutenants run saloons; but they give away more drinks than they sell. Whence can come oil to grease the wheels, to wage campaigns, pay the "expense accounts" of the machine officers and leave a little balance besides? It must come in the hundred and one ways which are sometimes called "assessments," sometimes "graft." Many of the leading citizens, capitalists who are dependent upon political concessions for business advantages, supply the cash; and it requires a tremendous stretch of the imagination to distinguish them from the grafters. Yet they will tell you that business is business, that self-preservation is the first law of nature.

Audacity and rapacity at intervals result in the fall of a machine. Down it tumbles with a crash. The reform cry reverberates through the community and a new order of things commences. The people will stand just so much and no more. Beyond a certain point the self-interest of the politicians parts with the self-interest of their adherents. Then is the chance for the reformer. But the difficulty is that, as a rule, either through ignorance or incompetence, he fails to render his grip secure. The machine is formed anew, again obtains the ascendancy, flourishes and degenerates.

Most assuredly, machine rule, as it is commonly understood, involves corruption. Most assuredly, too, corruption undermines and strikes at the fundamentals of our government. Room for optimism exists, however, in the fact that a machine sooner or later falls of its own weight, condemned by its own misdeeds. Then a new rises in its stead, through which many steps forward may be accomplished. But the question always recurs as to how the new organization is to be supported. Will the wealthy contribute to the support of their ideals of government rather than in return for concessions? Will they spend their time and their money agitating their proposed reforms and in what is more to the point, getting out the vote at primaries and elections? And will they so far unbend as to work down in the midst of the poor and the degraded, obtaining in that way the personal prestige which is the true source of practical politicians' strength?

Your reform has to be bossed and financed in the end. It has to be ably bossed and generously financed. But the reform boss who amounts to anything more than the proverbial row of shucks is the scarcest article in politics; he is so wrapped up either in himself or in his so-called ideals that his ignorance concerning humanity in general and the "other half" in particular is nothing short of appalling. Until we can develop a few bosses in whom public integrity is as marked as the other necessary virtues it is very safe to say that municipal affairs will improve slowly, and most slowly in cities which have passed the mark of a half million of population.

## QUALITY.

The Two Coons are an amusing pair and, if you are looking for the bright side of things, you may see them on Sunday the Seventeenth of January. It is hard to say which of them is the more diverting—one is an American nocturnal prionoid carnivore and the other belongs to the genus homo and is of the African persuasion. In other words, one is a sort of cousin to the possum and the other at times sustains an intimate relation to the sweet potato. Better still, one is a raccoon and the other a black coon.

Both are very young, and they are literally "set" on a limb precisely as you would expect to find in a coon-song. However, they are not in a coon-song—perhaps the public has had enough of coon-songs for awhile—these cute little coons adorn the cover of next Sunday's Republic Magazine. They are cute enough to frame, and that is saying a good deal. They are a triumph of The Republic's "color" reproductions. Speaking of color, there is a coon out in Missouri who is syndicated and for whom a concession has been obtained at the World's Fair. He is turning white in spots. This is neither here nor there except for the purpose of emphasizing that The Republic's coons are done in colors that won't come off; the new processes impart integrity of color and tone.

In all seriousness, you will not find in any magazine publication a color reproduction surpassing the beautiful double-page picture, "As a Little Child," in the next edition of The Republic Magazine. Artist Rome has portrayed two beautiful children kneeling to their Maker in "the love that knows no fear." It is a peculiarly impressive scene and one which should have its appeal for the little children of thousands of freeways, apart from its interest for lovers of pictorial art.

From the sublime again to the ridiculous—most people are by this time acquainted with "Mac," the monstrous liar whose Munchausen propensities were introduced to the magazine readers through the crocodile story. Well, Mac has out-Munchausened himself this time with a story of how he put an 800-lb-I shot "over the plate" at the Astor Derby.

Your other race-track liars will go home and tear up their tickets after hearing about what Mac did to the ponies.

And there's Gelett Burgess—to employ frivolous terms like his own, Gelett cuts loose a pretty fair line of dope in his "Ballade of Dead Slang." Here's a small sample:

Slang comes and goes; the Latest Stunt grows old—  
 To-day's Glad Rags next week are On the Bum;  
 The Warmest Baby in the Bunch grows cold,  
 To catch the Drag new All-Right Rack-ets come.  
 Get Next! Get Wise! Go, Rubber or be dumb!  
 'Twould Phase the Cheapest Guy to Under-stand  
 The Joshua that the Old Man Thought were "Rum,"  
 For last year's Gags will never Get a Hand!

Things theatric never fail to interest the modern public. Gustave Kobbe in an article, illustrated from photographs, takes the reader upon a visit to the celebrated actors' club, "The Lambs," and introduces him to some of its famous habits. The article is replete with good personal anecdote.

In the way of fiction this edition will have much to offer. Besides the second installment of Justus Miles Forman's "Odyssey McCleod," there are good stories by Frances Louise Warr and Marie Deacon Hanson. Perhaps nothing in the Magazine—indeed, nothing in current literature—will attract more attention than a special article by the widely known Doctor Mary Walker. It is entitled, "Woman, M. P.—Master of Plumbing," and is most characteristic of its author, whose ideas upon sanitary and hygienic matters have been so conspicuously expounded.

In the light of present Russo-Japanese relations, Oscar King Davis's scholarly discussion of "The Impending Conflict" must be of vital interest to those of the public—and they constitute a large proportion—who take a commendable pride in keeping intelligently posted on world-affairs. Mr. Davis is intimately conversant with his subject-matter and the result is a convincing elucidation which you cannot afford to omit from your current reading.

Superintendent Soldan of the Board of Education used the word "panicky" in his instructions for fire-drills, but he compromised with the fastidious by putting it in quotation marks. Which suggests that Professor Soldan can take into account the prejudices of purists when he uses the speech of the best clarity.

St. Louis milk inspectors are advising the dairymen of Missouri and Illinois to observe cleanliness and send pure milk to St. Louis. After instructing the local purveyors to deliver milk of a certain purity, recourse to the first party is logical.

The impressionableness of the impressionist artists of Germany will multiply the glories of the World's Fair art exhibit. The impressionists demand recognition and they will get it if they have to call on the Panamanians.

By all means keep Petrovo Kosyastrenneve the Balmaker away from the World's Fair. The difficulties of his very name would engender gloom and his machine, if successful, would materially depress attendance.

Isn't the suction into the postal system sufficiently strong without equipping the department with pneumatic feeders? What chance will the public have against pneumatic tubes and automatic grafters?

The race is not to the swift, but his thirty-five-million packing trust constitutes a pretty fair corner on what the race eats.

With the graft in post-office sites we are afforded a sight into post-office graft.

## RECENT COMMENT.

## Roosevelt's Popularity.

Boston Globe.  
 When President Roosevelt's popularity is analyzed, it is not found to be of the quality which spreads over the forty-five States. His friends admit that it is strongest in the West. And where is the West nowadays? Ohio, Indiana and Illinois are not the West. That is not where he is so popular.

His popularity is far beyond those States, out on the remote plains. It is in the East to any considerable extent outside of Government patronage circles. The delegates from the far West and those from the Southern States—where the vote is overwhelmingly Democratic—of course, make a tremendous noise in the National Convention, but that does not denote a general popularity for their sentiment in the Atlantic Coast States and many of the Middle States is certainly at a low ebb.

At one time it was fairly strong, because of the avowed intention of the President to do something against the trusts and attempt desirable changes in the tariff. A do-nothing policy has weakened it badly.

## Utilizing Colorado River.

National Geographic Magazine.  
 One of the greatest works of the United States is the utilization of the great Colorado River of the West. The rank growth on the bottom lands shows that wherever water is found the vegetation is extremely dense. It is, in fact, almost impossible to push one's way through this vegetation.

It will be possible to build dams similar to those built by the British engineers on the Nile. The river, although a quarter or a half mile wide above, here becomes narrow, hardly wide enough for a steamer to pass, and at times sustains an intimate relation to the sweet potato. Better still, one is a raccoon and the other a black coon.

## She Helped Him Out.

Atlanta Constitution.  
 He was quoting Tennyson's "Ring, Happy Bells, Across the Shore."  
 "What's that line, Molly," he asked, "about 'Ring in the new?' I've forgotten it."  
 "So have I," she replied, "but how will this do:  
 'This dress I wear  
 Will never do;  
 Ring out the old,  
 Ring in the new!'"

## Irrigation and Population.

National Geographic Magazine.  
 If 2 or 3 per cent of the vast extent of arid lands of the United States are ultimately reclaimed and put under cultivation, it will mean a population in the western half of the United States almost as great as that now in the eastern half of the country.

## His Personal View.

Washington Star.  
 "Do you regard the trust system as a means of prosperity?"  
 "Certainly," answered Senator Sorghum. "But in order to get all the prosperity that is coming to you out of a trust you must know how to work it."

## Kraits Not Suspected.

Topeka Capital.  
 Recently various citizens, companies, railroads and public officials of St. Louis have been receiving sums of money "to square an old account" from some person who signs himself "Scrupulous Conscience." The city's boodling Aldermen appear to be beyond suspicion.

## Not Reckless.

Washington Post.  
 A Frenchman has invented a trackless train. The device is in this country just now for a wreckless train.

## LANGUAGE IS AN IMPORTANT PART OF LIFE AND WE SHOULD SPEAK CORRECTLY.

BY ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

## WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.

To the person reared in a home where correct language is used, and accustomed to hear the rules of grammar observed, it is an absolute pain, like a blow or a wound, to hear ungrammatical language.

Compared with ill temper, or vulgar manners, or vices, bad grammar is, of course, a small offense; but that does not place it among the virtues. It is a misfortune when a man or woman grows to maturity without having acquired the habit, if not the rules, of correct speech.

Therefore, if you understand how a woman who has become fond of a good and worthy man who adores her hesitates at the thought of becoming his life associate when he breaks the laws of grammar with almost every sentence uttered.

The musician, with a finely attuned ear, might hesitate in the same way at thought of companionship with one who sat down each day and struck chords on some instrument or continually sang out of key.

In the case under discussion, however, the man is keenly alive to his shortcomings as a grammarian, and declares he will take up the study of grammar with

10-year-old children if necessary, and continue it for the remainder of his life, until he learns how to speak correctly, if the woman he loves will consent to be his wife.

This shows an admirable courage and worth-while character. A woman could hardly refuse to give such a man her aid and encouragement along with her heart.

It would be an excellent thing for the two to read aloud the best American and English authors, and for the man to write a page of good English literature daily, copying it from some book or play.

Let his lady love write down half a dozen of the sentences in which he most frequently trips, and explain to him the proper way of forming these phrases, and let him heed the conversation of others and make mental notes.

It is most difficult to master the school books after the mind has matured, but correct speech can be acquired by study of good authors and listening to the conversation of the educated, and making notes of the expressions they employ.

It ought to be a part of every mother's duty and pleasure to urge her children to the use of good language. If she has been

deprived of education, she should ask her children to correct her gently when they learn how to apply their rules of grammar to conversation, and thus the home life would supplement the school.

An hour given each evening at home to good-natured criticism of pronunciation and expression, with the assistance of a grammar and a dictionary, would lead to lifelong benefits for all concerned.

It is an important part of life, this matter of language. We must communicate with one another by speech, and we ought to take a pride in using choice and correct phraseology.

We ought to feel a sense of shame in this age of free schools and libraries and schools of correspondence to use aliph and ungrammatical language.

A little study, a little application, a little reading and observation and we can correct the faults of speech we may have fallen into through lack of early schooling or lack of proper attention. And the man who in his prime is ready to begin the study of grammar to please the ear of his lady love ought to win his suit.

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## IS COEDUCATION A FAILURE? FAMOUS EUROPEAN SCHOLAR DISCUSSES PROBLEM.

BY HAROLD HOFFEDING,

President of the University of Copenhagen.

## WRITTEN FOR THE SUNDAY REPUBLIC.

When, in 1855, the educational institutions of the world were started by the action of the College of Oberlin, Ohio, in admitting women to its various faculties, the more progressive spirits in the college world felt that America had made a step in the right direction.

The news that there is now a strong movement afoot in the United States in newspapers and magazines to exclude women from the educational institutions of that country and force them to pursue their studies at the exclusive colleges for women, which admittedly are inferior, comes as a great surprise to college men on this side of the Atlantic.

I am quite positive that President Harper of the University of Chicago, said to be the leading spirit in this movement, will find very little sympathy among his colleagues in Europe.

Only narrow-minded persons would think of pronouncing coeducation a failure because the coeducation for women has not yet brought forth a female Tolstoid, Gorki or Nietzsche.

To my mind the words of the American professor, that "though women in America have been afforded all the same privileges given to men at various colleges for more than twenty-five years, and though they have had every opportunity to prove their scientific capacity, they have proved themselves very much inferior to the male students on every point," are exceedingly unjust and do not agree with the facts.

It is possible that the movement against

coeducation in America will never be strong enough to accomplish what it is aiming at, but if it does, it will not be the first time that the American people have thrown into the fire what they have adored a short time before.

At the University of Copenhagen we have had coeducation since 1871, and the total number of women who have graduated is about 200, and nothing but good has come from the experiment.

The young men and young women meet at the lectures as comrades in every sense of the word; they have worked together without restraint in the most free, easy and natural manner, and the teachers have never had any reason to regret the innovation.

On the contrary, the general tone among the students has gained immensely, has become more pure and noble as a result of co-education.

The results achieved by the students in the different departments have been highly satisfactory.

Many young women in search of an aim in life have found what they were looking for in their studies and in the different professions to which these studies lead.

The women have invariably belonged to the best part of our students.

There has been a very little time during the manifestation of talent of the kind which arouses the world and opens up new paths for science, but it should not be overlooked that there has been the same lack of talent among the male students.

No consideration of any kind would justify us in depriving women of even the smallest opportunity of developing her intellectual faculties. Some of our female graduates have written very valuable works.

I remember one written by a very young woman on the medical constitution of Denmark, which is and ever will be of great value.

Another, while practicing as a physician, won a great prize offered by the Royal Danish Society of Science for her solution of an important scientific problem, and she is now editor-in-chief of a prominent scientific review.

Many of our graduates are doing immense good as practicing physicians; many others as lecturers at educational institutions, and one young woman, who studied mathematics at this university, is invaluable to the Government as an inspector of labor.

I am quite positive that, no matter what America may do, the European universities, which are nearly all open to women, even in Russia, will never close their doors to the female student, who, from the day when her sex was admitted, has fulfilled and often surpassed our expectations.

I, for my part, sincerely hope that the anti-coeducational movement may fall from lack of support of the large number of liberal-minded, just and progressive citizens of that great country.

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## SUGGESTIONS FOR THE ADVANCEMENT OF CIVILIZATION IN THE NEW YEAR.

BY MRS. JOHN A. LOGAN.

force his desires upon any other man. He can appeal to the law for protection. He can refuse to submit to what he considers an injustice toward himself.

He cannot, however, violate the law or obstruct its execution. He cannot lay violent hands upon any person or wantonly destroy property that belongs to individuals or corporations, his private or an individual or as a member of an organization.

The laborer sometimes claims that corporations are imperious, unjust and cruel without stopping to consider that his own actions in undertaking to correct the injustice and cruelty by mob violence and the destruction of the property of corporations are much worse than the effect upon him than anything the corporations could possibly do.

Taking human life is irreparable and the destruction of property unpardonable because it not infrequently takes away from the laborer all chances of employment, or the adjustment of his grievances, thereby inflicting unspeakable hardships upon his innocent family.

A warfare between united capital and united labor is something to be dreaded in any country and is bound to result disastrously to labor, from the very nature of the conditions.

Capitalists can close their doors and live without labor for a much longer space than can labor live without capital. Famine and want would stalk into the homes of labor long before they would knock at the doors of capital.

The right thing to do is for both capital and labor to recognize that they are indispensable to each other; eliminate the spirit of greed on the one side and that of revolution on the other; have confidence in each other; let labor go straight to capital with all their grievances; let those most interested reason together, drive out the evil spirit of drink and we shall see contentment and happiness.

There is glory and gain enough for all in this bounteous land of ours, if men would only be reasonable and try to observe the Golden Rule. "Do unto others as ye would that they should do unto you."

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King's Horses in New York.

REPUBLIC SPECIAL.  
 New York, Jan. 9.—Two steamships—the Ivernia from Liverpool, and the Mamba from London—arrived, both two days overdue, with stories of snow and hail squalls and terrific head seas. They were plentifully covered with ice and both were delayed some time in docking owing to the wind, tide and ice. The Mamba brought only six passengers.

There was very little time during the entire trip of the Ivernia that the passengers could go on the deck. Edmund Holmes brought over on the Mamba six thoroughbred horses from King Edward's stables which he is taking to Canada.

Twenty-five years ago to-day in St. Louis.

From The Republic, Jan. 11, 1879.  
 Several buildings owned by Charles P. Chouteau, at Main and Cedar streets, were burned.

General Firman A. Rorer was seriously ill.